

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 21, 1861.

DOCKET OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.—
We publish to-day the Docket for the Winter Term, 1861-2, of the Court of Appeals. The term begins on the first Monday in December, prox.

DEATH AND RESIGNATIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—We are informed that Milton N. Carr, representative from the county of Metcalfe, has departed this life, also, that F. L. Cleveland, Esq., representative from Bracken county, and Col. W. H. Hays, representative from Washington county, have resigned their seats in the General Assembly. Col. Hays is an officer in Col. Harlan's regiment. We presume the Speaker of the House of Representatives has, or will issue writs of election to fill these vacancies, such being his duty, as the General Assembly is now in recess. We have not heard of any other resignations, although quite a number of the members, both of the House and Senate, have been recruiting regiments, companies, &c., for the army, and if successful, hold commissions therein.

ARRESTS.—The Shelby News says a number of military arrests were made in Shelby county last week. The parties arrested took the oath of allegiance to the United States and were discharged.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., No. 54, Gold street, New York, have laid on our table the October number of the above popular Review. They also publish reprints of the Edinburgh, North British, and Westminster Reviews, also Blackwood's Magazine. The four Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine cost only \$10 per year, while the British subscription price for the same works is \$31. The commencement of the coming year is a good time to subscribe.

A Breakfast and What was Said at it.

The Massachusetts Twenty-Third, in passing through New York city on Tuesday, took breakfast at the Astor House, which was the occasion of some speech making. The Rev. Dr. Osgood thus delivered himself of South Carolina:

"South Carolina was foremost in the rebellion. He believed the conscience and Christian feeling of the country would be comforted if the city of Charleston were made a desert [immense applause]; if it were made a desert in which the owl and the bat would have their home. [Great applause.]"

Col. Brown, of Governor Andrew's (Massachusetts) staff, thought it a good thing to have it understood that the Massachusetts troops were impelled by religious enthusiasm as well as patriotic ardor.

"Recruited in old Essex county, it represented the Puritan spirit of its home—that spirit which, smoldering for a century, had now burst forth again. At camp, the prayer meeting had been as regularly attended as the drill, and the whole regiment was full of the old Cromwellian fire."

Col. Burnside, of Rhode Island, referred to slavery, which was, of course, very palatable to the Massachusetts troops. On that topic he said:

"The truth in all its monstrosity was upon us, and if that slavery which had been the very cause of the war should really prove, as it was now thought to be, a positive source of belligerent strength to the enemy, he, for one, would wish to see it swept away. [Tremendous sensation and applause.] He had once thought that the old recognition of all State Rights might be maintained, but the time had come when all rights and liberties were menaced to save them, if needs be, even by the infringement of one branch of them! [Great acclamation.] If one part of our system be bad, in order to save the rest, let us destroy that bad part! [Renewed cheering.] It would be poor generalship to leave either a positive or latent source of strength to the foe untouched."

This Massachusetts regiment is said to be one of the finest in the service from that State. They will, we see it stated, be transferred to Beaufort.

The following are the names of the wounded of the Second Ohio Regiment, who arrived on the Boston:

Captain Berryhill, (flesh wound in arm); Corporal Thomas M. Fish, in shoulder, badly; David Hill, in face, badly; Patrick Flaherty, John Estep, Hawthorn, Wilson, Joseph Carter, Corporal E. B. Simpson, Henry Giese, (pioneer), and Stephen A. Coleman, (scout). Two or three of these men were removed to St. John's Hotel for Invalids and the remainder to the Military Hospitals.

It will be seen by the telegraphic dispatches that the Toronto (Canada) papers are quite severe and pointed against the United States for our seizure of Mason and Slidell from the British steamer.

KILLED.—Wm. Cheek killed Dr. H. G. McGee, at Southville P. O., in Shelby county, Ky., on Saturday last. Mr. Cheek delivered himself up to the authorities. An investigation will be necessary to reveal all the facts connected with the affair.

HEALTH OF GEN. HOUTON.—The Galveston Civilian says that "at last accounts Gen. Houton was slowly recovering, and was deemed out of danger."

The comet, whose sudden appearance in the Northern heavens last summer startled the world, is still seen through a telescope in the constellation of Hercules. According to Prof. Tuttle's calculations, it is now more than 247,000,000 miles from the earth, while on the 28th day of June it was only 12,000,000 miles distant from us, and branched its enormous tail quite close to our sphere.

The Frankfort Commonwealth is delighted with the speech of John Cochrane, and considers the Democrat not as sound as it ought to be, in that it condemns that speech. Well, if the Commonwealth advises the arming of negroes against their masters, we don't, we judge, very few Union men North or South will agree with the Commonwealth. He will have to look to Greeley & Co. for aid and comfort. The Administration does not agree with him; that's certain.

Loc. Democrat.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 19th.]
The Fight Near Picketon.

Unparalleled March—Arrival of Ten Wounded Soldiers of the Second Ohio Regiment.

The steamer Boston, from Maysville, arrived at our wharf yesterday, having on board Brigade-Surgeon Bradford of Gen. Nelson's command, Lieut. Nugent, and Rev. Mr. Bayless, Chaplain of Col. Marshall's Kentucky Regiment, and Capt. Berryhill and nine privates of the Second Ohio, wounded in the recent skirmish near Picketon. From Surgeon Bradford we gather some interesting particulars relative to recent events in Eastern Kentucky, in addition to those already made public.

The Doctor and his companions were, of course, greatly surprised on learning the grossly exaggerated statements of the fight at Ivy Mountain sent from Paris and Lexington, and under the misrepresentations were not the other way as a frightened soldier threw down his musket and ran back several miles, reporting that Col. Marshall's regiment was cut to pieces, and that Gen. Nelson himself had been killed.

The actual loss of the enemy is not known, certainly. Eleven dead bodies were buried by our troops, and two wounded died after the fight.

We understand from Surgeon Bradford that all our troops in Eastern Kentucky have been ordered to Lexington, and are now on their way to that point. Col. Metcalfe's Kentucky Regiment came down the Big Sandy on rafts. One of these rafts were wrecked in the rapids about sixty miles above the mouth of the stream, and one man drowned. About sixty muskets were also lost.

The Second, Twenty-first and Thirty-third Ohio, and Col. Marshall's Kentucky Regiment are marching across the country to Maysville, and may be expected at our wharf on Thursday or Friday, en route for Lexington.

Seventeen wounded soldiers, belonging to the Kentucky Regiments, were left at Maysville.

The End of the Cumberland Gap Expedition—A Disastrous Retreat.

W. D. Bickham, the Kentucky correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, thus writes of a strange and disastrous retreat in Kentucky. He says:

PRETO.

An order has just been issued ordering every regiment in this brigade to move at 8 o'clock this evening. The object of it is not generally understood. Those to whom it has been explained are surprised and chagrined. The column is ordered to move back as rapidly as possible to Crab Orchard, and to transport all the sick who can be removed. The order was predicated upon an order from Gen. Thomas, who forwarded it by express, relays from Crab Orchard. It is reported that a heavy column, divested from Buckner's command, is running rapidly forward upon Somerset, to cut us off. This you perceive a big scare is at the bottom of the retrograde operation. It is not worth while to speculate upon the subject. I suspect, however, that this is but a brilliant cover for the ridiculous termination of the great Cumberland Gap Expedition. It may have been devised, at a decent apology for recalling the Tennessee regiments. I have been disposed to think Gen. Thomas was responsible for the failure of this enterprise, but it is now apparent that the late commander of the Department of the Cumberland was the responsible party.

W. D. B.

CAMP NEAR CRAB ORCHARD, KY., November 15.

After a march of almost unparalleled severity, considering there was no apparent necessity for it, the part of the Wild Cat Brigade arrived this evening at a point within two miles of Crab Orchard, and went into camp. Many of our poor fellows are still struggling and struggling along the road, painfully striving to reach a harbor of rest. This march was as disastrous as a battle and defeat. I have no time now, even if I were not severely fatigued, to depict the wretched picture. I will do it hereafter.

The Fourteenth, Seventeenth, and Thirty-eighth Ohio will encamp here. The Tennesseans and Third Kentucky Regiment were ordered back to London after the advance of the former have reached a point three miles beyond Mt. Vernon. Many of the Tennesseans went back before orders were issued to that effect, proclaiming their intention to return home. Our march has temporarily disabled the entire brigade, and large numbers will be in the hospital in a day or two. It ends the "great Cumberland Gap Expedition."

Last night the Thirty-eighth Ohio encamped five miles south of London. During the night a decayed tree was blown down in camp, and several men were dangerously injured—one said to be fatally hurt.

Secretary Cameron Speaks Again.

During a recent visit to Springfield, Mass., Secretary Cameron, held forth in this wise:

Mr. Cameron spoke of the cause of the war, and said that every body understood what had produced it; it was the discordant element of slavery. In regard to that institution, he believed that the end of the war would be the end of slavery, unless the rebels returned to their duties and their loyalty.

The Secretary, in the course of the conversation, further remarked that in fitting out the expedition which had so recently sailed for the South, he had directed that an extra quantity of gunshells accompany the forces, and that the commander should place these arms in the hands of any men who might offer to use them. He had no doubt that plenty of men would be found, even in South Carolina, who would be willing to fight for the cause of freedom, and the preservation of the Union. In this belief it would be that any other expedition that might hereafter go South, should take sufficient arms to enable those who desired to fight to take the field in aid of the Union cause.

The views of the Secretary were received with the greatest gratification, enhanced by the frankness, readiness, and courtesy, with which he responded to the many inquiries of those who sought his opinion. The war and the Government were vastly strengthened in the heart of Massachusetts by Simon Cameron's free talk with the people of Springfield.

JESSE D. BRIGHT TO TAKE HIS SEAT IN THE SENATE.—The Independent Press, published at Madison, Indiana, says:

It is believed among his best friends that Hon. Jesse D. Bright, as he did nothing disloyal, will take his seat at the proper time as one of the Senatorial Representatives of Indiana. We hope, if he does, he will vote right, for the country needs men.

[From the Covington Journal.]
Reorganization of the Democratic Party of Kentucky.

To the Editor of the Covington Journal: Considerations of the first moment demand the reorganization of the Democratic party of Kentucky.

We cannot get along without parties, and it is very questionable whether public liberty and the rights of the masses would be promoted if we could and did.

Practically there are but two parties in the North—the Democratic and the Republican. The policy of the State and General Governments must be dictated and controlled by the one or the other. The policy of the Democratic party is broadly national, whilst that of the Republican party is purely sectional.

The people of Kentucky must choose between these parties. They cannot long put off the choice. Indeed, the sooner they take their position the better for the State and the country.

It is not unlikely that the suggestion for the reorganization of the Democratic party will encounter the objection, "that the present has no time to talk about parties." This objection is not only frivolous, but it is a relic of a time in the history of the country when the services of the Democratic party were more urgently demanded than now. The expenditures of the general Government are said to be over a million of dollars a day. In this connection we cannot shut our eyes to two facts: 1. That the handling of this vast amount of money by Government officials, opens wide the door for corruption, extravagance, and embezzlement. 2. That its expenditure will entail burdensome taxation upon us and our children. How much of the public money has been squandered or stolen since the war began, no man can say. We read of a receiving \$175,000 as commission for purchasing vessels; of B making \$100,000 on a shoe contract; of C, \$50,000 on a nule contract, &c. In fact, the newspapers teem with accounts of useless appropriations, swindling contractors, and dishonest paymasters. Grant that the people are willing to expend their last dollar for the prosecution of the war, you may rest assured that they will, as they ought to, imperatively demand that their hard earnings shall not be squandered upon swindling contractors and other dishonest camp followers. It will be the peculiar province of the Democratic party, as the party in opposition, to see that the people's money is judiciously appropriated and honestly and faithfully expended.

More than this, and as an unanswerable argument in favor of the immediate reorganization of the Democratic party of Kentucky, I express the conviction which has found a lodgment in thousands of intelligent minds at the North as well as at the South, that the only hope for the restoration of the Union depends upon the ascendency of Democratic principles. Let the people of the South know that the Democratic party is to resume control of the legislation of the country, coupled with the assurance that the Republican party is down, with no prospect of regaining power, and the way will be at once opened for a speedy and honorable adjustment of all existing difficulties between the North and South.

Mr. Editor, I will not now further trespass upon your space, but with your permission, will, in another paper, offer some suggestions in regard to the basis of reorganization—suggestions which I trust will commend themselves to the favorable consideration of all men who oppose sectionalism and yet recognize the duty of acquiescing in the action of the constituted authorities of the State and General Governments.

Respectfully,
A JACKSON DEMOCRAT.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

John Cochrane and Arming the Slaves—The Indorsement of that Policy by Secretary Cameron.

The Cincinnati Gazette's Washington special dispatches of yesterday had the following:

"The marrow of John Cochrane's speech, the whole of which Secretary Cameron unqualifiedly indorsed, is in the following paragraph, which we quote verbatim:—
"This is a war which moves toward the protection of our homes, the safety of our families, the continuation of domestic altars and the protection of our firesides. In such a war we are justified, and are bound to resort to every force within our power."
[Shall we not seize the cotton at Beaufort, the munitions of war? And if you would seize their property, open their eyes, and even destroy their lives, ask you whether you would not use their slaves? whether you would not arm their slaves, [great applause], and carry them in battalions against their masters? [Renewed and tumultuous applause.] If necessary to save this Government, I would plunge their whole country, black and white, in one indiscriminate sea of blood, so that we would in the end, have a Government which would be the vicegerent of God."

"You have arms in your hands, placed there for the purpose of exterminating an enemy unless he submits to law, order, and the Constitution. If he will not submit, explode every thing that comes in your way; set fire to the cotton; explode the cotton; take the slave, and bestow him on the non-slaveholders of the South. [Great applause.] Do to them as they would do to you. Raise up a party interest against the absent slaveholder. Distract their councils, and if this should not be sufficient, take the slave by the hand, place a musket in it, and in God's name bid him strike for the liberty of the human race." [Immense applause.]

This speech of Mr. Cochrane has gladdened the hearts of the radical Republicans more than any thing that has hitherto occurred. We do not ourselves regard so much what Mr. Cochrane said as his indorsement by the Secretary of War. Mr. Cochrane himself, and what he may say, are not of very much consequence. He always was crotchety, vacillating, and uncertain. He was one of the connectors of the Buffalo Platform, and has vibrated since between that and extreme proslavery. He has now taken the back shuttle, and gone clean over the Buffalo contrivance, and is for placing arms in the hands of the slaves, and bidding them in God's name strike for "the liberty of the human race." His uncle, Gerrit Smith, the notorious Abolitionist, can now rejoice that he has a nephew in Mr. Cochrane, who bids fair to outstrip himself in his anti-slavery views.

The Capture of Slidell and Mason from a British Steamer.

The great sensational news item of the day is the capture of John Slidell and Jas. M. Mason, Commissioners appointed by the Southern rebels to represent their interest at the Courts of France and England. They were taken by force off a British mail steamer by the United States frigate San Jacinto, against the remonstrance of the British Captain and the protest of the Commissioners. The responsibility for the act, which is a most extraordinary one, is assumed by Captain Wilkes, who in any event was determined to have Mason and Slidell, whom he learned were aboard of the British vessel. The people of the North will be tempted to secure such leading spirits among the rebels, but grave doubts of the policy of the seizure, under the circumstances, will force themselves upon the cautious and discreet. How Great Britain will regard the matter—whether our own Government will sanction it, is uncertain, although we are told in the dispatches that the news created great rejoicing in Washington.—Cin. Enq.

Southern News.
[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]
Rebel Account of the Killed and Wounded at Belmont.

Our correspondent at Cairo sends us the Memphis Appeal of Monday evening, supplemented with indited accounts of the battle at Belmont. The most extravagant estimates made of the number of Federal troops engaged, and the loss is greatly exaggerated. A writer in the Appeal says:

Information was received from General Pillow, by the committee, on Saturday, that our loss in killed, wounded, and missing would probably amount to 600, but gentlemen who left Columbus Saturday night, say that the wounded were not reckoned there when he left at more than two hundred. It seems to be admitted that there will not be need for preparations here for more than that number. The Memphis and Ohio Railroad train was delayed four hours, and when it did come in, a large crowd, anticipating the arrival of the wounded and dead, were present. But their anticipations were not realized. A few only from Columbus were aboard, but none of the wounded. The corpse of John Harris, of the Thirteenth Regiment, Captain John Morgan's Company, reached the city on the Ohio train from Columbus, and was deposited in the dead room in the Overton Hospital. Late passengers from Columbus brought information that the steamers Jasco and Hill were on the way with the wounded, and a large concourse awaited their arrival, which did not take place till near 12 o'clock.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. PILLOW.

COLUMBUS, KY., Nov. 7.

Mrs. GID. J. PILLOW. We had a hard fought battle lasted from nine to five o'clock. I fought four regiments against nine for four hours without help. We drove the enemy back three times; his greatly superior numbers overpowered my command. I rallied it repeatedly, and ultimately got reinforcements, drove them from the field, and pursued them five miles and into their boats. Loss severe—the enemy's more so. I am not hurt.

GID. J. PILLOW.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. CHEATHAM.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 8.

To F. R. CHEATHAM: We fought all day yesterday. The enemy landed on opposite side of river. I crossed over at two o'clock. Enemy routed. All right.

F. R. CHEATHAM.

TENNESSEE CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

The following gentlemen have been elected to Congress:

D. M. Currin, Eleventh District; J. C. D. Atkins, Ninth District; Thomas Meneses, Eighth District; Geo. W. Jones, Seventh District; M. F. Gentry, Sixth District; H. S. Foster, Fifth District; E. L. Gardinier, Fourth District; W. G. Swan, Second District; J. B. Heiskell, First District.

This leaves the Third and Tenth Districts still in doubt; but we are inclined to the opinion that A. G. Walker is elected in the Third, and John V. Wright in the Tenth.

Memphis Appeal, 11th.

COLUMBUS, KY., Nov. 12.

"It was reported in camp last night, on what I have reason to believe good authority, that Col. Bonham's Mississippi regiment and Lieut. Col. King's battalion had left Camp Beauregard on the 8th instant, and, passing through Mayfield, had occupied Viola, a point on the railroad some eight or nine miles from Paducah, and within the remainder of Gen. Bowen's command had taken up a position near Mayfield, which you will remember is about twenty-five miles from Paducah. I am unable to say whether these parties are occupied with a view to the offensive or defensive operations, as it may either be construed into an offensive movement against Paducah, or a defensive measure to prevent a flank movement upon Columbus."

Since writing the above, a rumor has reached camp that Bowen's forces were not near Mayfield by about 6,000 Federals, a fierce battle ensued, and victory rang perched upon our standard. There are no details given, and the report seems to be too vague to commend my fullest confidence, but I give it for what it is worth. The report wears every shade of probability, but like things seen at a distance, there are no sharp outlines, and which the reader's eye can rest in. We find the following dispatches in the Nashville Patriot of the 14th.

"RICHMOND, Nov. 13.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a dispatch announcing the safe arrival of a steamer from England with arms, ammunition, &c., for the Confederate Government.

The steamer Fingal, purchased in Scotland by agents of the Confederate Government, arrived safely at Savannah to-day.

The Savannah Republican, of the 4th, announces that the British steamer Bermuda, with a cargo of 1,500 bales of cotton, succeeded in getting to sea from that port. Saturday night last, about 8 o'clock, she weighed anchor, proceeded down the stream, and, finding all things favorable, made a clear and triumphant exit over the bar. She cleared for Havre."

UNFORTUNATE DIVERSION OF MILITARY ENERGIES.—It is reported that Gen. Sherman has arrested G. P. Buell, correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, and is crying havoc and letting slip the dogs of war generally among newspaper army correspondents. The specific offense of Buell is not given. Certainly he has not disclosed anything that Gen. Sherman has done, and there seems to have been the best possible guarantee that he would not disclose anything that Gen. Sherman was about to do.

Gen. Sherman distinguished his accession to the command in Kentucky by inaugurating a vigorous war on newspaper correspondents. Great expectations were raised by this of an energetic prosecution of the war in that department. People said, if he is so formidable to friendly correspondents, how terrible he will be to the enemy when he meets him. But unfortunately for the public service the war on the newspaper men exhausted Gen. Sherman's energies, and his campaign in Kentucky closed as it began, with a general attack on newspaper correspondents. The same fatality seems to have attended all our Generals who have distinguished themselves by their achievements against correspondents.—Cin. Enq., 17th.

THE RETROGRADE MOVEMENT IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis Democrat, in noticing the movement of Gen. Hunter's forces from Springfield to St. Louis, says:

The reason for this abandonment of the Southwestern campaign we suppose must remain for a time a matter of speculation. It is not to be supposed that our army is retiring in any fear of the result of a contest with the rebel forces, and we are left to conjecture that the concentration of Gen. Hunter's forces at this point has a more important meaning than the mere providing of good winter quarters for the troops. In the meantime if the whole army is to be retired, what is to become of the Union men of the southwest, and how soon may we expect a return of General Price and his army to the far regions of Lafayette and Saline counties.

A statement reached this city yesterday by the telegraph Major Andrew that the rebels had occupied Uniontown, Ky., and that Gen. Sherman had sent five regiments to Evansville, a force equal to that of the marauders. Our Indianapolis dispatch probably refers to the same report.

Cin. Gazette, Nov. 16th.

TELEGRAPHIC.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.

The National Intelligencer of this morning contains an elaborate article fully justifying the capture of Mason and Slidell. It cites authorities to show that, under the acknowledged law of nations, Captain Wilkes was authorized to board the English steamer and demand the delivery of persons charged with rebellion against the Government. It is believed here that this article foreshadows the grounds which will be taken by the State Department on this question.

The Richmond Enquirer gives the names of 13 hostages, to await the trial of the privateers at the North. They are: Colonels Corcoran, Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Woodruff and Neff; Majors Potter, Revere and Vogdes; Captains Rockwood, Rowman and Kaffer.

The cargo of the steamer said to have arrived at Savannah consisted of 10 rifled cannon, 25,000 stand of arms, and a large assortment of medicines, clothing, blankets, &c. The vessel cost \$25,000, and is regarded as unsurpassed in speed. Her commander is J. D. Bullock, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

Foreign News—Arrival of the City of Washington.

The Times exposes Lord Lyons' bad grammar in his letters to Mr. Seward. It says the English side was argued exceedingly well, and the American with much ability, but the only result is to entirely convince it that by their own showing, the acts of the American Government have been illegal in regards American citizens, and violations of the rights of nations as regards foreigners.

The London Herald says Lord Lyons has exposed England to rebuff without the right to resent. The Herald than attacks Earl Russell for impertinence in lecturing on the American Constitution, and quietly indorsing robbery and outrage, and says he will find him drifted on to war.

The Post says Secretary Seward has wretchedly added another to the differences which he wishes to perpetuate between the two countries.

The Daily News thinks the course pursued by the Government premature and inconsiderate. It was reported that American bankers were holding out liberal commissions to English financiers to place a portion of the Federal loan in London. Financial writers in the London journals point out the danger of touching. It and think the chances of success very remote.

The Times has no editorial on the ill feeling of the North toward England, and argues on its groundlessness. It says it shall continue to express the conviction that secession has destroyed the Federal Union, and to which ever side victory inclines its reconstruction is impossible on the old basis.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.

Although there appears to be plenty of law to sustain Captain Wilkes, Lord Lyons is very noisy, and as yet, while being compelled to remain officially silent, is unofficially impudent. In all his conversations he assumes that there will be no question between his Government and ours, because the latter will apologize and return Mason and Slidell.

Many diplomats, including some friendly to us, express the opinion unreservedly that there will be a war with England, they perceiving what seems to escape Lord Lyons, that we shall not be lulled out of our just rights, and that England cannot treat us as she habitually treats weak nations.

[Special Dispatch to the Commercial.]

The Republican of this morning states that it has positive information of the arrival of a number of rebel prisoners from the Washington military prisons, and that these have been sent to Fortress Monroe, and will there be exchanged for Union prisoners at the South. It has been evident for some days that exchanges to a certain extent would be made.

Gen. Beauregard is now at Centerville. He has not been South, as reported.

The statement that the President intends issuing a proclamation calling upon the States for 200,000 more volunteers is unfounded. When the 500,000 volunteers called for by the act of Congress has been recruited, no more will be received except in the regular service.

Several rebel prisoners have been released in Washington, on taking the oath not to bear arms against the United States. Others have signified their desire to take the oath of allegiance. This is preliminary to their release for an equal number who have been released by the rebels.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 19.

General McClellan has ordered six of the Ohio and two of the Indiana regiments to Kentucky from Western Virginia. There is a probability that other Indiana regiments will soon follow.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 19.

General Hunter has relinquished and Gen. Halleck has assumed the command of this Department.

CANADIAN VIEWS OF SLIDELL AND MASON'S CAPTURE.

TOKYO, Nov. 18.

The Globe and Leader newspapers have severe articles to-day on the seizure of Mason and Slidell. The Globe says it will add to the strength and dignity of the American Government if the captives are liberated without remonstrance from Britain. The Leader says it is an insult which the meanest Government on earth would not submit to.

WOMEN WANTED.

We have heretofore alluded to the great deficiency of females in the new territories of the far West, and especially in the mining regions; but the subject is now again brought forward more prominently by various influential journals. Governor Gilpin, the new chief-magistrate of Colorado, in his message to the first Legislature of the territory, says:—
"The predominance in numbers of male citizens over females and children is a fact so remarkable as to have no recent precedent in any society voluntarily planted and perpetuated in the wilderness."
In this the Governor is mistaken. Nevada is precisely in the same condition, and California was much worse off ten years ago. The want is a strange one, and yet characteristic of the newness of the settlements and of the suddenness of the migratory movement. Very many young men and bachelors have mingled in the emigration, in pursuit of adventure or fortune, in the mining region. Families are rare among the gold seekers, owing to the wild and rude organization of society. It would be a great blessing to both Colorado and Nevada if an emigration of females to those territories could be obtained. It would do more to give character and permanence to the settlements than anything else which could be done. Many thousands of poor girls, destitute of employment in these remote regions, might be easily established themselves for life in domestic happiness and comfort, if but some benevolent and responsible body of persons would undertake to manage the enterprise of sending them out. This would be true charity, and result in lasting good.—Exchange.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

I WISH to sell or rent the Hotel, and buildings attached, known as the FRANKLIN HOUSE, in South Frankfort. There is a good stable, one servant's house, kitchen, &c. By early application a good bargain can be had. Possession given immediately. For further information apply to H. G. Mitchell or the subscriber.

Oct. 21st, 1861-2m.

R. T. COLEMAN.

LOTS FOR SALE.

I HAVE several beautiful vacant building lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort, 1861 w&w if.

THOS. A. THEOBALD.

Proclamation by the Governor, Appointing a Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

In accordance with long established usage, I hereby name THURSDAY, the TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, instant, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

We are as a people suffering the evils of civil war; but in our grief and sorrow at surrounding ills, we must not be unmindful of the manifold blessings each day enjoyed by us. We must not forget the exhortation which speaketh unto us as children—"Despise not thou the chastening of the Lord, nor faint when thou art rebuked of Him." I therefore earnestly invoke the citizens of this Commonwealth to bow themselves before the Great Creator, and offer prayers that, ascending to heaven as the dew of earth, will return in showers of mercy, and span our beloved land with the rainbow of God-given Peace.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this, the eleventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.
NAT. GATHIER, JR., Secy of State.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. CONERY,

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.
DOCKET
OF THE
COURT OF APPEALS.

WINTER TERM 1861-62.

FIRST DAY—December 2d.

Commonwealth vs. French et al., Bracken.
Commonwealth vs. Mrs. Keeler, Warren.
Commonwealth vs. Moore, Kenton.
Commonwealth vs. Garland, Warren.
Commonwealth vs. Cornwell, Kenton.
Williams' adm'r vs. Commonwealth, Kenton.
Calvert's adm'r et al. vs. Commonwealth, Kenton.

SECOND DAY—December 3d.

Doughty vs. Brutton, Hickman.
Mountjoy's adm'r vs. Pearce et al., Hickman.
Same vs. Same, Hickman.
Johnson vs. Higgins, Scott.
THIRD DAY—December 4th.
Jarvis & Co. vs. Robinson, Hickman.
Byassee vs. Reese, Hickman.
Prall's adm'r vs. Youce, Boyle.
Davis vs. Jones, Spencer.

FOURTH DAY—December 5th.

Coffey vs. Litchin & Co., McCracken.
Ellithorp & Co. vs. Lowenstein et al., McCracken.
Thomberry & Co. vs. Coleman's adm'r, McCracken.
Bohannon vs. Grief et al., McCracken.
Hardy vs. Hurrell, Calloway.

FIFTH DAY—December 6th.

Wood & Calhoun vs. Cobb, McCracken.
Churchill et al. vs. Murphy, McCracken.
Bent, Duval & Co. vs. steamer Belle Sheridan, McCracken.
Hays et ux. et al. vs. Morrow, et al., McCracken.

SIXTH DAY—December 7th.

Curd's ex'r vs. Neekols, Calloway.
Calvert vs. Miller et al., Caldwell.
Same vs. Princeton College, Caldwell.
Jones vs. Boyd, Trigg.
Wooten et al. vs. Wallace, Trigg.
Cooper vs. Wilson, Graves.

SEVENTH DAY—December 9th.

Ross et al. vs. DeWolf, Graves.
Bradley vs. Hutchinson, Graves.
Pea vs. Winston, Graves.
Fitch vs. Crist et al., Meade.

EIGHTH DAY—December 10th.

Petrie et al. vs. Kenner, Christian.
Buckinham vs. Rogers, Christian.
Murray vs. Montgomery, Christian.
Wallace vs. Sharp, Christian.

NINTH DAY—December 11th.

Anderson vs. Smith, Todd.
Randle vs. Same, Todd.
Clark vs. Hender et al., Todd.
Trick vs. Russell, Hopkins.

TENTH DAY—December 12th.

Bibb vs. Tomerlin et al., Todd.
Henderson & Nashville R. R. Co. vs. Hollingsworth, Todd.
Bivens vs. Holsley, Todd.
Hornbeck vs. Anderson's ex'r, Bullitt.
J. C. Hornbeck vs. Same, Bullitt.

ELEVENTH DAY—December 13th.

Herd et al. vs. Price, Clay.
Same vs. Same, Clay.
May et al. vs. Earnst, Clay.
Guines vs. Poor, Clay.
Rice vs. Rice, Harlan.

TWELFTH DAY—December 14th.

Graves vs. Durham, Green.
Whitaker vs. Bank of Kentucky, Carroll.
Sewell vs. Hitt's adm'r, Carroll.
Hobbs vs. Snyder, Carroll.

THIRTEENTH DAY—December 16th.

Aiken vs. Woodring, Adair.
Burns vs. Anderson et al., Fulton.
Travis et ux. vs. Butler, Crittenden.
Wheeler vs. Carnahan, Crittenden.

FOURTEENTH DAY—December 17th.

Davidson et al. vs. Howell, Fulton.
Sloan vs. Clarke, Fulton.
Gardner by guardian vs. Evans, Fulton.
Stephens vs. Winston et al., Fulton.

FIFTEENTH DAY—December 18th.

Smith vs. Metcalf's adm'r, Ohio.
Geoghegan et al. vs. Jewett, Jefferson.
Dinkelspiel vs. Leiber, Griffin & Co., Jefferson.

SIXTEENTH DAY—December 19th.

Megowan vs. Pennebaker, Lou. Ch'y.
Bagdad and H. Turnpike Road Co. vs. Gordon et al., Lou. Ch'y.
Louisville city vs. Chambers, Lou. Ch'y.
Dodd vs. Seniple et al., Lou. Ch'y.

SEVENTEENTH DAY—December 20th.

Shrider et al. vs. Phillips, by guardian et al., Lou. Ch'y.
Humphrey et al. vs. Wilkes, et al., Lou. Ch'y.
Wilkes vs. Phillips et al., Lou. Ch'y.
Korn's creditors vs. Korn's ex'r et al., Lou. Ch'y.

EIGHTEENTH DAY—December 21st.

Graham et al. vs. White et al., Lou. Ch'y.
Breckinridge's ex'r et al. vs. Grayson et al., Lou. Ch'y.
Same vs. Bank of U. S., Lou. Ch'y.

NINETEENTH DAY—December 23d.

Beck et al. vs. McMillin & Son, Lou. Ch'y.
Ranitz vs. Reamer, Lou. Ch'y.
Riley et al. vs. Shields et ux., Lou. Ch'y.
Francis vs. Smith, Lou. Ch'y.

TWENTIETH DAY—December 24th.

Hardin vs. Neighours, Hardin.
Terry et al. vs. Hazlewood, Jefferson.
Whele & Muling vs. Leiber, Griffin & Co., Jefferson.
Beckley et ux. vs. Davidson et al., Daviess.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY—December 26th.

Fible vs. Gathright, Oldham.
Henderson vs. Posey et al., Shelby.
Brown et al. vs. Brown, Shelby.
Waller vs. Bodkin, Shelby.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY—December 26th.

Woolfolk's ex'r vs. Woolfolk et al., Shelby.
Dodd's ex'r vs. Pemberton et al., Shelby.
Moyers vs. Harris, Shelby.
Wells vs. Ford's ex'r, Shelby.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY—December 27th.

Offutt vs. Owens, Scott.
Ford vs. Daviess, Scott.
Nunley et al. vs. Moss, Scott.
Offutt vs. Moffet et al., Scott.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY—December 28th.

Wash's adm'r vs. Hinton's heirs, Scott.
Ranhill's ex'r vs. Barnhill et al., Scott.
Cotton vs. Graddy et al., Woodford.
Macklin vs. Ward, Woodford.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY—December 30th.

Cleveland's adm'r vs. Elgin, Woodford.
Brightwell vs. Brightwell's heirs, Woodford.
Coleman & Dawson vs. Martin, Woodford.
Robinson et al. vs. Warfield, Scott.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY—December 31st.

F. & L. Turnpike Co. vs. Dudley, Franklin.
Anthony vs. Goin et al., Franklin.
Thompson vs. Crutched, Franklin.
Johnson vs. Calvert et al., Franklin.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY—January 1st.

Lee, Iry & Co. vs. Buford, Franklin.
Montgomery vs. Lampton, Franklin.
Newell et al. vs. Newell's adm'r, Franklin.
Cross by guardian vs. Watson, Franklin.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY—January 2d.

Wagoner vs. Munsell et al., Franklin.
Gore's ex'r vs. Jackson, Franklin.
Agricultural Bank vs. Harper, Franklin.
Alsbrook vs. Ramey, who sues, &c., Livingston.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY—January 3d.

Rondeau vs. Kidd, Livingston.
Hunt vs. Duncan, Livingston.
Bowman vs. Sewell, Breckinridge.
Cavil vs. O'Nan's adm'r, Union.

THIRTIETH DAY—January 4th.

McAtee vs. Riley, Daviess.
Mattingly's heirs vs. Read, Daviess.
Barks vs. Claybrook, Daviess.
Brien v. Winchell & Sunde, Daviess.

THIRTY-FIRST DAY—January 6th.

McKenney vs. Daniel, Daviess.
Letcher vs. Ingram, Henderson.
Huston et al. vs. White et al., Henderson.
Burbank vs. Barrett et al., Henderson.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY—January 7th.

Stinson's ex'r vs. Grubb's adm'r, Grayson.
Flood, by &c. vs. Wigginton, Hardin.
Shen et al. vs. Geoghegan, Hardin.
Ditto's ex'r vs. Shank, Hardin.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY—January 8th.

Shen vs. Ditto's adm'r, Hardin.
Same vs. Withers' heirs, Hardin.
Richardson's adm'r et al. vs. McGinnis et ux Meade.
Taylor vs. Gilpin et al., Meade.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY—January 9th.

Perciful vs. Mullhall, Hardin.
O'Bryan vs. Simms et al., Meade.
Young et al. vs. Coffey et al., Ballard.
Wray et ux. vs. Neale et al., Ballard.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY—January 10th.

Lee vs. Forsyth et al., Butler.
Cockill vs. Crutcher's adm'r, Barren.
Woods' ex'r vs. Lewis et al., Simpson.
Goodman et al. vs. Bolton et al., Hart.

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY—January 11th.

Wagoner vs. Wood & Cobb, Hart.
Richardson vs. Barrett et al., Hart.
Bank of Ky. vs. Floyd et al., Warren.
THIRTY-SEVENTH DAY—January 13th.

Hill et al. vs. Jackson et al., Lincoln.
Montgomery vs. Benedict, Lincoln.
Alcorn vs. Tuggle, Wayne.
Murphy et al. vs. Boothie et al., Boone.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DAY—January 14th.

Thomas vs. Thurman et al., Larue.
Holdeman vs. Grigsby, Larue.
Chesnut et al. vs. Brown, Larue.
Reeler et al. vs. Wright et al., Larue.

THIRTY-NINTH DAY—January 15th.

Ludlow vs. Williams, Kenton.
Oatman et ux. vs. Gray et al., Kenton.
Magill vs. Green, Kenton.
Stevens et al. vs. Gosney, Kenton.

FOURTIETH DAY—January 16th.

Clemmon's adm'r et al. vs. Scott et al., Kenton.
Arnold vs. Kleete et al., Kenton.
Ogle vs. Clough's adm'r et al., Harrison.
Mason et al. vs. Mason et al., Harrison.

Harrison County Court vs. Moore's ex'r et al., Harrison.

FOURTY-FIRST DAY—January 17th.

Dulley vs. Tipton, Rowan.
Amburg's adm'r vs. Amburg's heirs et al., Rowan.
Bivens vs. Whitaker et al., Fleming.
Hopkins vs. Berry, Fleming.

FOURTY-SECOND DAY—January 18th.

Sulthuth vs. Arnold, Nicholas.
McChord vs. Kenney, Mason.
Ballgall vs. Ballgall, Nicholas.
Pogue vs. Meade et al., Greenup.

FOURTY-THIRD DAY—January 20th.

Hughes et al. vs. Shreeve et al., Greenup.
Smith et al. vs. Monroe's adm'r, Greenup.
Same vs. Logan, Greenup.
Rodgers vs. McCoy, Greenup.

FOURTY-FOURTH DAY—January 21st.

Bowen vs. Hall, Powell.
Forbes vs. Bradshaw et ux., Edmonson.
Mitchell vs. Carrio, Spencer.
Smith vs. Green et al., Grayson.

FOURTY-FIFTH DAY—January 22d.

Wilkerson vs. Holly, Montgomery.
Spratt vs. Wilkerson, Montgomery.
Warner vs. Megowan, Montgomery.
Harrow vs. Johnson et al., Montgomery.

Wills vs. Reditt, Montgomery.

FOURTY-SIXTH DAY—January 23d.

Berkley vs. Mater's ex'r, Montgomery.
McCormick et al. vs. Howard et al., Montgomery.
Barnes vs. Trustees of Mt. Sterling, Montgomery.
Hedrick vs. Moore, Bath.

FOURTY-SEVENTH DAY—January 24th.

Bruton's ex'r vs. Wilson, Bath.
Greenwade vs. Hunt & Berry, Bath.
Lynnun et al. vs. Hunt, Bath.
Wurts vs. Patton, Bath.

FOURTY-EIGHTH DAY—January 25th.

Jones vs. Rice, No. 1, Bath.
Same vs. Same, No. 2, Bath.
Ewing vs. Same, Bath.
Little vs. Stone's ex'r, Bath.

FOURTY-NINTH DAY—January 27th.

Darnall vs. Enoch et al., Carter.
Goble vs. Davenport, Lawrence.
Falkerson vs. Howe et al., Lawrence.
Lockwood vs. Lockwood, Lawrence.

FIFTIETH DAY—January 28th.

Ratliffe vs. Friend, Johnson.
Davis vs. Lanning, Morgan.
Little vs. Daugherty, Morgan.
Bondurant vs. Apperson, Clarke.

FIFTY-FIRST DAY—January 29th.

McNeill vs. McNeill, Laurel.
Haven vs. Johnson, Knox.
Fuller vs. Vermillion et al., Knox.
Bates vs. Hughes, Letcher.

FIFTY-SECOND DAY—January 30th.

Phillips vs. McGuire, Owsley.
Fisher et al. vs. Greathouse et ux, Union.
Hughes vs. Clifton, Union.
Hays et ux. vs. Hughes et al., Union.

FIFTY-THIRD DAY—January 31st.

Marks vs. Dickerson, Nelson.
Key vs. Wright, Washington.
Rawlings et al. vs. Bosley, Washington.
Mitchell's adm'r vs. Mitchell, Washington.

FIFTY-FOURTH DAY—February 1st.

Webb vs. Abell, Nelson.
Barnes vs. Same, Nelson.
Passmore vs. Harris, Mercer.
Bright et al. by guardian, vs. Bright's ex'r et al., Mercer.

FIFTY-FIFTH DAY—February 3d.

Williams vs. Williams' adm'r, Mercer.
Jones vs. Jones, Mercer.
Bright vs. Bright et al., Mercer.
Young vs. Irwin, Hardin.

FIFTY-SIXTH DAY—February 4th.

Westbrook vs. Trustees of Paris et al., Bourbon.
Mayville W. P. & L. Turnpike Co. vs. Westbrook, Bourbon.
Cray, by &c. vs. Robinson's ex'r, Bourbon.
Short vs. DeJarnett et al., Bourbon.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY—February 5th.

Willis et al. vs. Vullott, Fayette.
Bowler vs. Same, Fayette.
Ogden et al. vs. Same, Fayette.
Mercer vs. Caldwell, Ballard.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY—February 6th.

Guiteau vs. Lexington and Big Sandy R.R. Co., Fayette.
Boudin vs. Same, Fayette.
Catherine et al. (of color) vs. Breckinridge's ex'r et al., Fayette.
McCauley vs. Aeter, Fayette.

Danville and Lexington R. R. Co. vs. Covington and Lexington R. R. Co., Fayette.

FIFTY-NINTH DAY—February 7th.

Blanchett et al. vs. Mussellman et al., Grant.
Cumbers vs. Cumbers, Bracken.
Danitz vs. Dadel, Campbell.
Roark vs. Buck et al., Breathitt.

SIXTIETH DAY—February 8th.

Miller vs. Watts, Madison.
Eubry et al. vs. March, Madison.
Yancey vs. Smith, Madison.
Metford vs. Ogden, Owen.

THE FOLLOWING CAUSES ARE UNDER ADVISEMENT.

SIXTY-FIRST DAY—February 10th.

Kaye vs. Tydings, trustee et al., Bullitt.
Gay vs. Holmes, Montgomery.
Evans vs. Trimble, Montgomery.
Gaines' heirs vs. Yates, Montgomery.

SIXTY-SECOND DAY—February 11th.

McLhaney et al. vs. Barnes et al., Bath.
Lee vs. Hamilton, Bath.
McLennery et al. vs. Moore, Lawrence.
Clayton vs. Colburn, Carter.

SIXTY-THIRD DAY—February 12th.

Swango vs. Nicholl et al., Morgan.
Howard vs. Howard, Morgan.
Soward et al. vs. Soward et al., Fleming.
Davis vs. Turner et al., Lewis.

SIXTY-FOURTH DAY—February 13th.

Roberson vs. Sowards, Pike.
Harrison vs. May, Pike.
McGinnis et al. vs. Neff et al., Pike.
McManimer vs. Garnett et al., Boone.

SIXTY-FIFTH DAY—February 14th.

Ball vs. Vannandale et al., Boyle.
Hansly & Co. vs. Downing et al., Fayette.
Foster et al. vs. Grigsby, Fayette.
Tudhunder et al. vs. Marris et al., Jessamine.

SIXTY-SIXTH DAY—February 15th.

Fullly vs. Myers et al., Jessamine.
Bishop vs. Bishop, Pendleton.
Thompson vs. Moore's ex'r, Harrison.
Ricketts vs. Sugg, Bourbon.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY—February 16th.

Baker vs. Morley, Madison.
Williams vs. Gooch, Madison.
Stivers vs. Simpson, Madison.
Mullins vs. Orr et al., Pendleton.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY—February 17th.

Bradford vs. Byland et al., Pendleton.
Graves vs. Miller et al., Lawrence.
Gibson et al. vs. Read, Lawrence.
Young et al. vs. Clark, Lawrence.

SIXTY-NINTH DAY—February 18th.

Davidson et al. vs. Kirtly, Rockcastle.
Colyer et al. vs. Proctor, Rockcastle.
Brooks et ux. vs. Snodgrass' heirs, Rockcastle.
Stephens vs. West, Rockcastle.

SIXTY-THIRD DAY—February 12th.

Hazellwood vs. Wilson, Rockcastle.
Griffin vs. Roberts, No. 1, Rockcastle.
Same vs. Same, No. 2, Rockcastle.
Gartin et al. vs. Growdus et al., Marion.

Martin & Shepherd vs. Campbell et al., Estill.

SIXTY-FOURTH DAY—February 13th.

Meier et al. vs. Woodson, Knox.
Harden et al. vs. Vance, Loud.
Read vs. Read's adm'r et al., Hardin.
Wells vs. Rice & Hannah, Mason.

SIXTY-FIFTH DAY—February 14th.

Smith vs. Smith, Mason.
Calvert vs. Marshall, Mason.
Macklin et al. vs. Scott et al., Muson.
Miller vs. Megill, Daviess.

SIXTY-SIXTH DAY—February 15th.

Mitchell & Bryan vs. Clayton, Daviess.
Manico et al. vs. Bennett et al., Breckinridge.
Miller et al. vs. Pottinger, Daviess.
Low & Whitney vs. Same, Daviess.

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY—February 16th.

Curd & White vs. Same, Daviess.
Marshall's adm'r vs. White, Warren.
Vance vs. Brutton et al., Warren.
Lucas et al. vs. Green, Warren.

SIXTY-EIGHTH DAY—February 17th.

Jones vs. Benson, Jefferson.
Weller vs. Bowman, Jefferson.
Griffin vs. Wallace, Lithgow & Co., Lou. Ch'y.
Watson vs. Baird, Lou. Ch'y.

SIXTY-NINTH DAY—February 18th.

Lou. Ch'y vs. Higdon, Jefferson.
Doremus & Nixon vs. Hughes & Kyle, Lou. Ch'y.
Alexander et al. vs. Lamh, Kenton.
Dressman's adm'r et al. vs. Neuzies et al., Kenton.

Hartford Phoenix Insurance Company vs. Lawrence et al., Kenton.

Davis vs. Dacus et al., Hickman.

Fishback's adm'r vs. Fishback et al., Lou. Ch'y.

Shields vs. Hathaway, Kenton.

Cunningham et al. vs. McGill et al., Kenton.

Marshall et al. vs. Howard et al., Kenton.

Cushing vs. Rusk et al., Kenton.

Arthur vs. Kennedy et al., Kenton.

Pickley vs. Greer, Kenton.

Air vs. Winston's ex'r, Campbell.

Chambers vs. Kueker et al., Henderson.

Compre's ex'r vs. Smith et al., Union.

Haynes vs. Gordon, Livingston.

Maddox vs. Henderson, Fulton.

SIXTY-FIFTH DAY—February 14th.

Crittenden et al. vs. Dance, Ballard.
Smith et al. vs. Jackson, Ballard.
Elder et al. vs. Stemmons, Garrard.
Henderson City vs. Barrett, Henderson.

Taylor vs. Meran, Mason.

Trigg vs. Jefferson, Mason.

Winslow vs. City of Covington, Kenton.

Smith, trustee, &c. vs. Adams, Marion.

Miller et al. vs. Jackson, Lincoln.

Ford et al. vs. Vaughn, Pulaski.

Garrard et al. vs. Clarke, Pulaski.

Covington City vs. Winslow, Kenton.

Sechrest et al. vs. Edwards et al., Grant.

Sparks vs. steamer Kate French, Lou. Ch'y.

Ayers & Co. vs. Bull, Lou. Ch'y.

Louisville City vs. Louisville Gas. Co., Lou. Ch'y.

Duncan vs. Connolly, Lou. Ch'y.

Hunter et al. vs. McCoy et al., Henry.

Sanders et al. vs. Blanton's heirs, Franklin.

Kennedy, trustee, &c. vs. Arthur, Kenton.

Park vs. Commercial Bank of Cin., Kenton.

Ludlow vs. Helm, Kenton.

SIXTY-SIXTH DAY—February 15th.

Clayton vs. Ky. Trust Co. Bank, Kenton.
Tonney et al. vs. Same, Kenton.
Park vs. Same, Kenton.
Sinon vs. Duchamp's ex'r et al., Owen.

Dorsey's adm'r vs. Harris, Hardin.

Hunter & Co. vs. Dorson, Hardin.

Southerland et al. vs. McLivney's adm'r et al., Nelson.

Carpenter's devisees vs. Wilson, Nelson.

Bartley vs. Breckinridge, Fayette.

Graddy vs. Cotton, No. 1, Woodford.

Same vs. Same, No. 2, Woodford.

Yeaker et al. vs. Yenker, Woodford.

Smith's trustees vs. Northern Bank of Ky., Bourbon.

Chay vs. Clay, Bourbon.

Ogle's ex'r et al. vs. Ogle & Robinson, Harrison.

Stephenson, by next friend, vs. Stephenson, Logan.

Ashby vs. Woolfolk, Hopkins.

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